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PUT DOWN THE TYRANTS!

They never fall who die in a great cause;
The blood may soak their gore,
Their heads may sicken in the sun—their limbs
Be strong to city gates,
And castle walls, but still their spirit walks abroad;
Though years elapse, and others share as dark a
doom.
It but augments the deep and sweeping thought
Which outpours all others, and which conducts
The world at last to freedom.
BYRON.

People of Canada! Remember that the
blood of martyrs in the cause of FREEDOM
calls aloud for vengeance at your hands.
The following is a list of those who have
fallen victims of despotism, in the Lower
Province:

Ch's Ovide Perrault, M. P. P.
Jean Olivier Chenier, M. D.
Joseph Toussaint Drolet, MPP.
Pierre Amiot, M. P. P.
Jean Francois Lonnais M. D.
Joseph Narcisse Cardinal, MPP.
Joseph Duquette, Major of P.A.
Pierre Theophile Decoigne NP
Ambroise Sanguinet, Capt. P.A
Charles Sanguinet, Lt. P. A.
Francois Xavier Hamelin, do.
Jacques Robert, Major P. A.
Chevalier Delorimier, N. P.
Ch's Hindenlang, Brig. P. A.
Francois Nicolas, Capt. do.
Amable Daunais, Lieut. do.
Remy Narbonne, Col. do.
Joseph Morin, Capt. P. A.
Narcisse Gregoire, do. do.
Isaiah Boudreau, N. P.

ORIGINAL BIOGRAPHY.

JOSEPH TOUSSAINT DROLET was born
at St. Marc, in the county of Vercheres,
District of Montreal, on the 31st of Octo-
ber, 1786. His father was one of the old-
est merchants on the Richelieu river. In
the year 1810, he established himself as a
merchant in his native place, and in 1812,
he married the daughter of Mr. Boileau a
very respectable merchant of Chambly.

In 1821, the whole province of Lower
Canada was alarmed by the unexpected
news that a bill was before the Parliament
of Great Britain, to unite the two provin-
ces of Upper and Lower Canada. Mr.
Drolet possessing a vast influence in his
neighborhood, exerted himself to his ut-
most against this project, calculated to
overwhelm the majority of liberals in the
Lower Province, by uniting them with
the great number of Tories then existing
in Upper Canada.

In the year 1825, Mr. Drolet became
the purchaser of the Seignory of Cour-
noyer, commonly called St. Marc. His
generous and liberal conduct towards his
Censitaires, rendered him very dear and
very popular among them and combined
with his political sentiments, gave him
that immense influence which made him
one of the most prominent supporters of
the Radical Cause in the Country.

When Lord Dalhousie by his tyrannical
and unconstitutional measures, had nearly
exhausted the patience of the Canadian
people, meetings were held in the different
counties of the Province, to reprove the
administration of his Excellency who had
refused to sanction the nomination of the
Speaker chosen by the House of Assembly.
One of the objects of these meetings was
also to name Agents to proceed immedi-
ately to England, there to lay at the foot
of the throne and before the Imperial Par-
liament all the grievances under which the
Province was then laboring. A meeting
of this description was holden at Vercheres,
in the county of Surrey, on the 27th of
Dec., 1827. Mr. Drolet was present and
cordially co-operated in the adoption of the
main resolutions there passed. A Com-
mittee of Correspondence was named to
communicate with those of the cities of
Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, and

Mr. Drolet was chosen one of its members.

The active part Mr. Drolet had taken,
attracted the vengeance of the tyrant
Dalhousie, who summoned him to ap-
pear before him at Varennes, on the 15th
June following, to answer certain accu-
sations brought against him by Colonel De
Martigny, a violent French Tory.

The Governor saw fit to delay the in-
terview to the 20th, when Mr. Drolet with
several other gentlemen also accused by
the same Colonel, were introduced before
the Governor. Mr. Drolet requested of
Lord Dalhousie, a copy of the accusations
against him, the Governor replied to him
briefly, "that's what you shall not have."
Mr. Drolet then wished to know if it
was as a militia officer or as a political of-
fender, that he was called there: to which
the Governor replied, that "it was not as a
militia officer, but still that militia officers
ought not assist at Radical meetings; he was
therefore unworthy of holding a commis-
sion from His Majesty's Representative."
Mr. Drolet then told His Excellency, "that
his political conduct had been unmoved by
influence or un-awed by fear, and that he
had not overstepped the rights and privi-
leges guaranteed by the Constitutional
Charter, that he did not regret in the least,
what he had done and, if it were to be re-
enacted, he would do precisely similar."
At these words, the Governor turning his
head to his minions, said "he is insolent,"
and addressing Mr. Drolet, he said, "your
name, Major, is struck from the list, and
you are no longer an officer;" to which
our departed friend answered in a firm
tone, "my expectations are realized." He
immediately withdrew and on the 22d of
same month, his Commission as Major of
the 2d Battalion of the Richelieu Militia
was rescinded. Thus for having dared to
express his honest opinions, was Mr. Dro-
let visited with a pretended disgrace by
the tyrannical Dalhousie.

But the reign of terror soon ceased in
Lower Canada. Dalhousie was recalled
in complete disgrace, (all his violent mea-
sures having been disapproved by the
Committee of the House of Commons.)
Sir James Kempt took the reins of the
Provincial Government and made it an
imperious duty to show all marks of re-
spect to those who had been abused by his
predecessor. A Bill had been passed by
the Legislature for the amelioration of the
Richelieu River; Commissioners were to
be appointed under this act, and the new
Governor thought none fitter to fill this
important office than Mr. Drolet. The
choice met the approval of the people who
resided on the banks of the river, and he
was consoled by the reflection that his po-
litical integrity had been rewarded by pla-
ces of trust, from the successor of the man
who had endeavored to disgrace him.

The administration of Sir James Kempt
was very soon superseded by that of Lord
Aylmer, who arrived in the country with
seemingly good intentions, as he declared
in his opening speech to the Legislature,
that every morning "in putting on his
pantaloons" he asked himself what he
could do for the welfare of Canada. Among
his first acts was the reinstatement of those
officers who had been unjustly dismissed
by Lord Dalhousie. On the 6th April,
1830, Mr. Drolet received his new commis-
sion as Major; the local government hav-
ing thus acknowledged the injustice and il-
legality of his dismissal.

One of the Representatives of the Coun-
ty of Vercheres having also been dismissed
His Majesty's service on account of his
political sentiments, was in 1832 called to
the Legislative Council probably to re-
ward him for having been one of the vic-
tims of Dalhousie's petty vengeance. This
circumstance created a vacancy in the
Representation in Parliament of the coun-
ty of Vercheres. On the 31st of July,
same year, the electors of that county were
called together to make choice of a Repre-
sentative, when by acclamation, Jo-
seph Toussaint Drolet was nominated as
their delegate to the House of Assembly.

To give a correct opinion of the high
esteem in which the subject of this biog-
raphy was held during his life time, we quote

the following paragraph from the most in-
fluential radical paper of the Province, the
Minerve 2d August, 1832.

"We learn with the greatest satisfaction
that the electors of the County of Ver-
cheres have chosen for their representa-
tive, J. T. Drolet, Esq: the election
took place last Tuesday. It is but ren-
dering justice to the worth of this
gentleman, to say that he possesses all
the qualifications for the place to which
he has been elected. Besides his amiable
manners, and extensive knowledge of
public affairs, Mr. Drolet has always
shown himself a devoted friend to the
cause of his Country. Under Lord Dal-
housie's administration, he was the vic-
tim of his patriotism. With many other
worthy militia officers he was dismissed
as Major, for having refused to make
excuses to their Colonel for imaginary
insults. The electors of this county,
who always showed themselves the pro-
tectors of the victims of the adminis-
tration from that moment resolved upon
electing him at the first vacancy."

On the 23d July, same year, a commit-
tee composed of 24 members was named
to report a set of resolutions to be adopted
at a Patriotic meeting to be holden at St.
Charles, on the 30th day of July. Mr.
Drolet was one of those named for this
Committee. They presented one of the
most ably written reports on the
State of the Province that was ever made,
which was followed by a string of spirited
resolutions. The murder of the 21st May
was justly condemned, and those magis-
trates who signed the requisition to call
out the troops, were highly censured.—
The unjust and fraudulent manner in
which the public lands were squandered,
was next considered and the resolutions
passed at St. Benoit, on the 21st of June
previous, and mentioned in Dr. Chenier's
Biography, were approved of and adopted.
The defective system under which the
emigration from Ireland was carried on, was
adverted to, and proved to have been the
cause of the introduction of the Cholera
into the Province, by the poverty and
wretchedness in which the emigrants had
left their country where that contagious
disease was then raging. The conduct of
the House of Assembly in refusing to vote
a permanent civil list was highly praised,
and the imprisonment of Dr. Tracey, the
Editor of the Vindicator, and of Mr. Lud-
ger Duvernay, the proprietor of the Mi-
nerve, who were sent to jail by the Legis-
lative Council for having nobly expressed
their opinions on the composition of that
body was condemned as an infringement
of the Liberty of the Press.

His Parliamentary conduct was in per-
fect accordance with those principles he
had previously advocated. His motto was
"Fiat Justitia, ruat Caelum," and faithful
thereto, was always found siding with the
majority of the House of Assembly, whose
rights and privileges were daily invaded
by a corrupt administration. When the
violent despatch of Lord Stanley had
been sent to the Legislature, a majority of
members of the House of Assembly, re-
sented the violence and impropriety of
such a document, voted that this despatch
should not be entered upon the journals of
the House and it was accordingly laid
under the table. This despatch of Lord
Stanley called forth the 92 resolutions,
which were advocated and supported with
pleasure by Mr. Drolet, as they gave a
faithful view of the political situation of
his native country. In the month of
Nov. 1834, a general election took place
throughout the whole province, the county
of Vercheres as a mark of its approval of
the conduct of its representative, again re-
elected him.

In the month of Feb. 1835, the House
of Assembly received a fresh insult from
the Executive Government who refused
to advance the contingent expenses neces-
sary to the despatch of business. Mr.
Drolet sensible of the baseness of such
conduct on the part of the Governor, and
knowing also that the people's representa-
tives ought to be treated with dignity and
respect, voted for a non-session as long as
the provincial Government should be ad-
ministered by men who could wilfully in-
sult those who were vested with the cha-
racter of deputies from the people.

In the month of Oct. same year, Lord
Gosford the new Governor summoned the
Parliament together. Mr. Drolet, although
a Seignior, was chosen a member of the
permanent Committee on Seigniorial rights;
the People generally were complaining
of this vexatious tenure, and by its
change, he must have experienced a loss,
still he was decidedly in favor of abolishing
a system repudiated by all enlightened na-
tions. He was an honest Republican,
and sensible of the fact that minorities
were frequently obliged to submit to loss
and restraint for the public good.

This session ended by the extraordinary
vote of six months supplies. Mr. Drolet
was among the majority who adopted this
unusual plan to oblige the metropolitan
government to give a direct answer to the
complaints made by the Province. His
constituents met in the month of May fol-
lowing and by a unanimous vote approved
of his conduct on that, and of his whole
Parliamentary career. This call of the
House of Assembly upon the justice of the
Imperial Parliament was responded to, by
the passing of eight infamous resolutions
in March following by the two Imperial
Houses and sanctioned by the King. The
county of Vercheres met on the 15th May
1837, at St. Marc to consider this new vio-
lation of the people's rights. Mr. Drolet
was foremost at the meeting to denounce
British duplicity and English tyranny.
He presented a resolution to stop all inter-
course of the Canadian people with British
traders who introduced to the Province
quantities of goods, the duty on which,
served to swell the Provincial revenues
which were to be plundered by Lord Gos-
ford. The reader will remark that by such
a resolution, Mr. Drolet who was carrying
on one of the most extensive and lucrative
business in the Lower Province, was very
materially affecting his own profits, but
his country's welfare was to be preferred to
private interests and his own fortune was
nothing when his country's liberties were
at stake.

Lord Gosford who was ready to adopt
any rigorous measures towards those he
could not subdue by false promises or by
petty commissions, called Mr. Drolet to
an account for having assisted at this meet-
ing. As we already said Mr. Drolet
had been dismissed by Lord Dalhousie for
having taken an active part at a similar
meeting in 1827, but was reinstated by
Lord Aylmer. The subject of this bio-
graphy upon receiving a letter from the
Governor's Secretary enquiring into his
political conduct, answered it as might
be expected from a free and independent
minded gentleman. The result was that
Gosford dismissed him. For his country's
sake Mr. Drolet received this new insult
with great forbearance and instead of be-
ing hurt, he felt proud to suffer for the
land of his birth.

He was one of the signers of the requi-
sition for the great meeting of St. Charles.
His popularity and his high rank in society,
but above all that his sterling political hon-
esty caused him to be named one of the
Vice-Presidents of this celebrated meeting.
His behaviour during the whole proceed-
ing was such as to merit the highest en-
comium.

After the battle of the Sons of Liberty
in Montreal on the 6th of Nov., Lord Gos-
ford saw no other resource left him in his
shipwreck but to incarcerate those fearless
Radicals who had exposed his folly and
his duplicity. Driven to this mad course
by such renegades as Desbartzch, Cuvil-
lier and Quesnel, he issued warrants of
High Treason against the principal leaders.
Mr. Drolet being so conspicuous was one
of those marked for His Lordship's ven-
geance.

Informed that a warrant was issued to ap-
prehend him he took precautionary mea-
sures to prevent it. Things were in this si-
tuation when he heard that a certain gentle-
man on whom many depended, was in his
neighborhood. He immediately went to
see him but instead of finding that moral
and physical courage so often spoken of,
he saw nothing but the most profound de-

spair & instead of being received as he de-
served, he was treated with abuse. In these
circumstances, exceedingly disappointed
he resolved to take no part whatever in
the opposition that might be made to
the authorities. Those acquainted with
the facts as they have taken place will en-
tirely exonerate Mr. Drolet of blame, if he
did not show himself on such an impor-
tant crisis in the affairs of his country. He
manifested his willingness to subscribe any
sum of money for the advancement of the
revolutionary cause, provided the struggle
should be continued and the means expend-
ed in a satisfactory manner. Having all
his expectations annihilated, he withdrew
to a more remote place. There he waited
the issue of the unfortunate affair at
St. Charles, he then made up his mind to
come to the States, but this was impossible.
On the 6th Dec., following Lord Gosford
offered by Proclamation \$2000 for his ap-
prehension and on the 1st January, 1838,
Mr. Drolet finding that he could not suc-
ceed in making his escape to the States,
gave himself up to a French Canadian ma-
gistrate of the Parish of St. Antoine by
the name of Perrin.

He was immediately sent to Montreal
where he was incarcerated in the old jail
in the identical dungeon where J. Collins
died as we stated in Mr. Perrault's
biography. Mr. Drolet had been accus-
tomed to a very active life and to a good table;
shut up in a damp and cold dungeon, fed
on scanty provisions, having already goutty
attacks, he was soon reduced to ex-
treme illness. In this situation his son
Mr. Alexander Drolet was shut up
with his father and if it had not been for
that attention which filial love is so in-
genious in giving to a tender parent, the
dungeon that received the last breath of
John Collins would have ended his days.
An inflammation of the brain followed and
when Mr. Drolet could stand no longer
on his feet, they brutal and inhuman
Quack Doctor Arnoldi, the same of whom
mention has been made in Mr. Per-
rault's biography, consented to sign an
order that the unfortunate prisoner should
be transported to a more comfortable place.
While there however, a Lieutenant of the
24th Regt. named Goodenough came to vis-
it the jail, & finding Mr. Drolet sitting on
a chair in the door of his cell, he asked him
in an imperious tone, what he was doing,
the prisoner answered that his cell was too
damp and that he was warming himself
"go in to your cell you d—d rebel
or I shall force you into it myself" was the
answer Mr. Drolet received from this in-
fernal brute; he was forced to obey.

The new jail was the place chosen as
more comfortable, and Mr. Drolet with
his son were accordingly removed thi-
ther. Dr. W. Nelson, Dr. Kimber and
Dr. Duvert gave it as their decided opinion
that Mr. Drolet could not recover, more
especially if he was kept in confinement.
Remonstrances on the part of these gentle-
men were made to Dr. Arnoldi, but this
tool of a bloody government would answer
their pressing solicitations to have Mr.
Drolet liberated, that he was not sick
enough. It was not until the Tory
faction which rules over the jail department,
was certain that Mr. Drolet was too far
gone to recover, that at last Dr. Arnoldi
signed a certificate to attest the danger
of his illness.

But there was an old debt to be cancel-
led. At the meeting of the 30th July
1832 of which we have spoken above,
Hon. P. D. Desbartzch who was then
a reformer had taken an active part togeth-
er with his brother-in-law Roch De St.
Ours. They both had turned renegades
whilst our lamented friend had stood true
to his democratic principles. Desbartzch
had been made an Executive Councillor
of Lord Gosford and if rumour is true he
was the first one who advised the Execu-
tive government to issue warrants of High
Treason against the principal radical lead-
ers. Roch De St. Ours for the reward
of his apostasy had been made Sheriff of
the District of Montreal. In this capacity
he could satisfy his old grudges against
his former political friends, and this he did